THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 17. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1832. NO. 38.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1813.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN.
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

TO BE LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and Lot of Ground, on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry, now occupied by James Murphy.

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in Virgin Alley, nearly in the rear of the above. For terms, inquire of W. W. IRWIN,

Liberty street, between 3d and 4th streets
Pittsburgh, January 13, 1832.—tf

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Thirteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1832.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: In France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of revertionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Three lots in the town of Albion, in the state of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., *for sale Low.*

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood: where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Sake's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

SHOVEL FACTORY.

ORDERS for *Bartram's* Shovels and Spades, double refined Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. &c., sent through the Post Office, or left at the Toll House of the Allegheny Bridge, will be punctually attended to.

JAMES A. BARTRAM, Agent.

N. B.—Smith work done generally at this establishment.

Allegheny Borough, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN. No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name inbeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

250	bags Havana Coffee;
260	do. Rio do.
60	hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
100	bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50	do. do. 2 do.
30	do. No. 1 Shad;
5	do. Salmon;
150	tubs No. 2 Mackerel;
20	do. do. 1 Salmon;
600	dry Spanish Hides;
10	boxes best Ky. Tobacco;
20	kegs do. do. do.
23	doz. Painted Buckets;
35	hhds. Tobacco;
10	boxes Havana Sugar;
3	tons Log Wood;
100	bags Turk's Island Salt;
10	bbls. Water Lime;
50	crates Queensware.

Dec. 30.—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker*, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others; he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, }
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.—S. J. SYLVESTER will sell, at very reduced rates, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymns, Gems, &c. M'Kenzie's five thousand Receipts will be sold at One Dollar the copy, bound. Jan. 3.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Small Lot of very Choice WINES, consisting of

2 Casks Superior Old Port;
6 Baskets Sparkling Champagne;
3 Boxes Hock;
3 do. Hermitage.

These wines were selected with much care for family use, and will be found superior.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

J. BAXTER & CO.

FROM NEW YORK,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market*, a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins; Eng. and Amer. Flannels; Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra-superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets; French and India Satins; French Aerophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets; Plain Black, Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks; Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Turc; Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do. assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Ribbons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats; Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality; Tamboured and Floss wrought Capes, Collars, Pelerines, Chimisets and Spencers; Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Paungee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats; Plain Black and Plaid Italian do. Heavy Black India do.; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Thibet Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs.; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gauze Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders; Mixed Silk Cambletes for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine Goat hair Cambletes; Scarlet and Blue Damask Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do. —Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Sattinet and Cloth Coats; Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do, a new and elegant article; Extra superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1831.—tf.

TO BE LET.

I WISH to dispose of the unexpired Lease (2 years from the first of April next) of the house which I now occupy, No. 138 Liberty street. This house is large, and completely finished—from the cellar to the garret—and, from its central situation, is well calculated for a Boarding House. The large Store Room and Cellar in front, will be let with the dwelling, if required.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April, or sooner, to a person who would accommodate a few genteel boarders. For further particulars, apply to WM. B. FOSTER.

January 20, 1832.—tf

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A PART of the premises of the late James S. Stevenson will be leased for a term of years. The situation for a Lumber Yard is a most advantageous one; the greater part of the ground is immediately adjoining the Allegheny river, with a landing on Wayne street, which gives to the premises the decided advantage over any other yard. For farther particulars, inquire of

GEORGE OGDEN,
Corner of Wood and Second streets.
January 24, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern has, upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRIZE LETTERS TO STUDENTS; in two parts: by Rev. Baxter Dickinson, Newark, New Jersey.

A Help to Professing Christians, in judging their Spiritual State and Growth in Grace; by the Rev. John Barr. Just received and for sale by D. M. HOGAN, 73 Wood street.

January 24—2t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,440	4440
40		1,000	40,000
40		500	20,000
51		200	10,200
51		100	5,100
51		50	2,550
102		40	4,080
102		30	3,060
1470		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
34220			$273,760

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

January 17, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 28th JANUARY, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery: 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,440	4,440
40		1,000	40,000
40		500	20,000
51		200	10,200
51		100	5,100
51		50	2,550
102		40	4,080
102		30	3,060
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
34220 tickets,			$273,760

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Jan. 17, 1832.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
sc. salts	3½ a 4¼	Lead, in pigs	5½§
black salts	4a4½†	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	8†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½ a 9§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50†	Molasses,	40§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½§
Coals, bush.	4½a5†		8d 6½§
Candles, lb.	9½		6d 7§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 8§
Cheese	5½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 12½§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	14a15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a9½†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	23*	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$4½*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bhl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. K'y.	4½ a 4¾§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7½*
mack'l	5½a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	60†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40†	loaf,	16 a 17†
rye	33†	Salt,	$2¾ §
corn	28§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	2½a2¾†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gun powder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$130§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	15a16§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	1¾a2¼†	Wool,	25 a 30*
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6§
Iron, b. Jun. t	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c†
blooms, Jun.	$95§	new	27†
rolled	110§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 39§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, from the eastern markets, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:—

Rio, Laguira, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Spanish F. Indigo;
Madder, Alum, Ginger;
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon;
Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins;
Figs, Almonds, &c.;
Salt Petre, Epsom and Glauber Salts;
New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses;
Best Spanish Segar, Cavendish & Spun Tobacco;
New Orleans Sugar;
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga and Lisbon Wine;
Jam. Spirits, Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, &c. &c.

STROOP & CAROTHERS.

☞ The highest price in cash or groceries will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

December 23—tf

PITTSBURGH WIRE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that their Factory is now in operation, and they are manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand, WIRE of Superior Quality, which they will furnish, bright or annealed, on the most reasonable terms.

Orders will be thankfully received, and supplied with punctuality and despatch, either at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108 Second street, or at the Factory. EICHBAUM & Co.

☞ *Wanted, two or three Wire Drawers,* to whom liberal wages will be given.—Two Apprentices will be taken to the Wire Drawing, if application be made soon.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1831.—3m.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE,* by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS.

No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS: 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,

Corner of Wood and Front streets.

November 15, 1831.

POETRY.

From the United States' Gazette.

THE FORTUNE TELLER.

Now, Lady, see 'the cards are mixed,'
I'll play the fortune telling seer;
On mine let those bright eyes be fixed;
If all thy hopes are centered here.
Look then upon this 'ace of hearts,'
And Love's own witchery may see
Through Fancy's microscope, the darts
That's hurled at that, are meant for thee.

The 'ten of clubs!' oh, why that frown,
'Tis darker than the 'ace of spades:'
This 'queen of diamonds' wears a crown—
Too high thy hopes: thy beauty fades.
'The deuce' may come and take 'the king
Of diamonds' from the *Queen* away,
And leave a single heart next spring,
For Love to *shuffle* off in play.

Whist, Lady, *whist!* and *cut* the pack:
Thou'lt mingle with a host of beaux;
Some, sense, and some will fortune lack,
The *heart* won't do for one of those.
They, each of them, will 'cut a swell,'
And dance betwixt thy charms and me.
This *light complexioned* 'knave' can tell
Whose hopes most fondly lean on thee.

Now, Lady, cut the cards once more:
A rival! ah, is this the game!
I knew this 'knave of clubs' before
I ever longed to know thy name.
He hopes to bend before the shrine
Of Beauty, when he bends to you;
But never, never shall be thine,
Who *thus* I *shuffle* from my view.

Ah! here's Love's *knavery* at play!
Thou hast bright hopes—I darken fears;
Alas! this 'ace of diamonds' may
Yet drown thy 'ace of hearts' in tears.
By Heav'n! I'll *shuffle* for thy smiles,
And hide those *diamonds* from thy sight,
Whose splendor so thy heart beguiles,
Though borrowed from *thy* eyes, their light.

Be *silent* now, my heart—and list,
Oh, Lady! whilst I sum up now
My hopes in thine: Love's playing '*whist,*'
And I before thy beauty bow.
This 'knave,' *that* 'ace of hearts' hath sought
Thus *honestly* his love to own;
And, if thy love may thus be bought,
I'll blend *my fortune* with *thy* own.

H. S. G.

From the New York American.

"Give me the memory of the Just."—WHITTIER.

'Give me the mem'ry of the just,'
And let their tear—
Fall gently on my sleeping dust,
To grace my bier.
You may deck the conqueror's grave
With weeds of wo,
And, follow to the narrow cave
In glitt'ring show.

I ask no proud or pompous train,
No mournful choir
To strike the harp with music vain
When I expire.
Give me the memory of him—
Beneath the sod;
Whose soul is free from earthly sin,
And with its God.

'Give me the mem'ry of the just,'
'Tis pure as truth;
It sanctifies the sleeper's dust,
And blooms like youth.
They need no sculptured stone
Above their sod—
For spirits of the just alone
Are with their God. R. B.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

From the National Gazette.

It appears that the riots at Lyons were of a more fierce and sanguinary character than those of Bristol. The number of killed and wounded is estimated at from six hundred to one thousand, and the workmen were still masters of the city at the date of the last intelligence. We subjoin various additional articles of foreign news received by the packet ship Columbia.

In England, the Cholera has extended from Sunderland to Newcastle, a distance of about twelve miles. It was also said to have broken out at Ameland, an island on the coast of Holland, tho' the latter wants confirmation. In Sunderland the disease does not appear to be either gaining or losing ground.

The London Courier publishes a letter from Dr. Gorman, formerly physician to the British factory at Cadiz, dated Sunderland, November 28, in which he says that whether contagious or not, whether imported or produced by the agency of unknown causes, the Sunderland Cholera carries with it all the symptoms and appearances which can identify it with the Indian Spasmodic Cholera.

In consequence of the King's proclamation, the Political Union at Birmingham has abandoned its plan of organization. The Reform Association of Westminster is dissolved, and the Political Union at Brighton also; but at Manchester a different line of conduct has been pursued; that town is stated to be in a feverish state, and meetings of the working people continued to be held. The Political Unions in that town were determined to consider themselves as not coming under the meaning of the proclamation.

There have been several fresh outrages in Ireland, and conflicts with the Whitefoot people and the police, together with the soldiers. In the county of Kilkenny, eight miles from Carlow, the mob became so furious that the troops were compelled to fire upon them repeatedly. Five persons were killed, and a great number carried off wounded.

In Belgium, the Government was laboring under difficulties particularly in regard to their finances. The Paris papers express some apprehension that the news of the riots at Lyons, would cause a rising amongst the workmen employed in the Belgic manufactories.

The Duchess of Saxe Cobourg, the mother of King Leopold, is dead.

We find nothing in the papers to confirm the account of the flight of Don Miguel from Portugal. He had issued an ordinance requiring a forced loan from the merchants of Lisbon, Oporto, and some other places, of £240,000 sterling.

The London Globe of the 30th, (evening) says, "there is little doubt of the fact that the Cape de Verd Islands have declared for Donna Maria."

We extract full particulars of the unfortunate occurrences which have taken place at Lyons.—A communication in relation to them was made by the President of the Council to the Chamber of Deputies of France, who voted an address to the King, approving the conduct of government, and assuring him of their concurrence in any measures he may take to restore order. Although tranquility to a certain extent prevailed at the date of the last accounts from Lyons, it does not seem that the authority of the government was then re-established, it probably however soon would be.

London, Nov. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies, as we learn by private letters from Paris on Wednesday, has acted with becoming spirit and good sense in rejecting the factious address proposed to the Throne against the exercise of the royal prerogative in the late nomination of Peers. The majority against the address was 227 to 133. Thus 133 may be taken as the measure of the extreme or violent party in the Chamber.

Paris, Nov. 26.—In the course of the night, above 60 expresses were despatched from the war office, addressed to all the generals commanding the divisions and subdivisions of the departments of the east and the south.

Paris, Nov. 27.—The President of the council has announced the arrest of eight persons at Paris during the night. It is said that these arrests were made in consequence of the discovery of a manuscript, not signed, containing the details of a project for a revolution, for the purpose of placing the Duke of Reichstadt on the throne.

From the London Morning Herald, Nov. 30.

The Paris morning papers of Monday contain some farther but scanty notices of the Lyons affair. The latest of their dates is that of the 27th, under which head are repeated former assurances of the conflict having ceased; and, it is added, that it was expected the regular course of business in the lately convulsed city would be fully and quietly resumed on the following day.

It does not appear that either the troops of the line under General Rouguet, who seems to deserve no small praise for the forbearance and self-possession which he has shown in the affair, have yet ventured to re-enter Lyons, or that the Prince Royal or the Minister of War had reached the General's head quarters. The place was still (midnight of the 27th) absolutely in the hands of the workmen: but the Prefect has been allowed to return to the Prefecture, and was already making show of resuming the functions of an office to which, by all accounts, he has upon this occasion done no honor. General Rouguet was surrounding the city upon all sides with troops, and it was supposed that when he had accumulated an overwhelming force, under the sanction of Soult, he would invite the insurgents to a negotiation, based upon terms of moderate concessions on the part of the authorities, but enforced by a threat of reducing them to acquiescence by the rigorous enforcement of the last alternative. The extreme difficulty of treating the case seems to be generally admitted; and the Government feels that it requires no little delicacy to manage, and great consideration before, coercing an infuriated populace of 60,000 men, many of whom have all the confidence with the habits of military discipline, without feeling any of the responsibility which attaches to the possession of property, or even the absence of positive indigence. The Lyonese are proverbially a daring and obstinate race of Frenchmen.

London, Nov. 30.—It is very generally believed that the Russian Government has sent in its adhesion to the determination of the conference with regard to the affairs of Holland and Belgium. A Conference, unnoticed, we believe, in any of the papers, was held on Sunday afternoon.

The Emperor of Austria has expressed his entire approbation of the treaty between Holland and Belgium. It is early for accounts from Russia; but we understand that the twenty-four articles on which the treaty is based, have been approved by the Emperor Nicholas.

The Hague, Nov. 24.—The Royal message accompanying the projects of law for meeting the extraordinary expenses of the war, delivered in the sitting of the 21st, is of the following tenor:

"Gentlemen:—The communication lately made to your Assembly must have convinced your High Mightinesses that the style of the negotiations for regulating the conditions of the separation between Holland and Belgium, does not yet afford a satisfactory prospect of the very speedy attainment of a result compatible with the interest, the honor, and the independence of Holland.

"Painful as it is for us to call on our faithful subjects for new sacrifices, we must not, with this conviction, think of any relaxation of the extraordinary efforts which have been made by the nation for the maintenance of the rights of the country with so much readiness and patriotic zeal; it gives us the example of a worthy imitation of the noble firmness of our ancestors; and this our resolution, with the remembrance of our first William, and, like him, placing confidence in Almighty God, cannot be doubtful.

"Guided by these considerations, we submit to your High Mightinesses the projects of law embodying the measures which we think the best calculated to regulate and provide for the extraordinary demand which the present circumstances may lead to. These are accompanied by an explanatory memoir. (Signed)

"WILLIAM."

The Hague, Nov. 21.

London, Nov. 30.—A meeting of the working classes was held at Manchester on Monday, Nov. 28, "for the purpose," according to the placard, "of agreeing to a declaration of rights, embracing the interest of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and also to consider the propriety of choosing one or more deputies to assist in the National Convention in drawing up a Reform Bill to be presented to the King, his Ministers, and the Commons' House of Parliament, expressive of the just claims of the British nation." The number of persons present was 1500 or 2000. One of the Speakers said that 10,000 or more persons would have been present if the factories had not been locked up at the dinner hour, to prevent the attendance of the operatives. The following "Declaration of Rights" was unanimously adopted:—

"1. That all property honestly acquired be sacred and inviolable.

"2. That the end of society is the public good, and the institutions of government are to secure to every individual the enjoyment of his rights.

"3. That all men are born equally free, and have certain natural, inherent, and unalienating rights.

"4. That all laws ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of all the people, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family or set of men.

"5. That all hereditary distinctions of birth are unnatural, and therefore opposed to every principle of justice.

"6. That every man of the age at which he is liable to serve in defence of his country, if he be of sound mind, and untainted by crime, has a right, either by himself or his representatives, to a free voice in determining the necessity of public contributions, the appropriation of them, their amount, and the mode of assessment and duration.

"7. That in order to secure the unbiassed choice of a proper person, the voting should be by ballot, and the choice of the elector the only qualification required for the representative, and the duration of Parliament should be for one year."

Point of Honor.—On Thursday last, a hostile meeting took place, near Kingstown, between William Gregg, Esq. of Derry, and Capt. Sykes, of the American Navy. The cause of quarrel was a discussion between the parties, on their way to Kingstown, concerning the character of the Marquis of Londonderry, in which Capt. Sykes made use of some strong terms, in reference to the conduct of that nobleman, in the case of Mr. Batier and on the Reform question. Mr. Gregg stated, that the Marquis of Londonderry was his friend, and that, without any reference to his public life, he could not allow his motives, as an honorable gentleman, to be impugned, and his character to be maligned. Capt. Sykes then repeated the offensive expressions. A short time afterwards, Lieut. Jones, of the Royal Navy, on the part of Mr. Gregg, and Mr. Marsden, of New York, on the part of Capt. Sykes, arranged the meeting as above mentioned. Two shots were exchanged without any effect, and both parties left the ground without any reconciliation.—*Dublin Comet.*

Rebellion in Persia.—We have advices from Persia, which mention the commencement of the civil war in that country, to which we have before adverted. Abbaz Mirza had laid siege to Shiraz, having previously made prisoner of his brother, Hassan Ulie Mirza, late Governor of Kerman, and all his sons, except one, who succeeded in reaching Shiraz. The south of Persia is said to be in a most dreadful state.

Moscow, Nov. 2.

Imperial Ukase.—"We, Nicholas I. by the grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c. &c.

"Our preceding manifestations and proclamations have sufficiently proved to our faithful subjects how painful it was to us to be obliged to employ arms to quell the insurrection which had broken out in our kingdom of Poland. Deeply affected by the innumerable evils to which that country was given up, we wished to employ only the means of persuasion to recal our misguided subjects to their duty; but our voice was not heard, and Poland will owe the return of peace and legal order to the victorious arms of the empire, to which its fate is indissolubly united. We shall, however, distinguish the great majority of those who were carried beyond the bounds of their duty from the evil minded, who, deceived by melancholy illusions and dreaming of an impossible state of things, had recourse to calumny and treachery to attain their object. They alone are answerable for the violation of the most solemn oaths, for the ruin of their country which had flourished since its union with Russia, for the blood shed in the civil war, for the insurrection in the Imperial provinces, and lastly, for the burdens laid upon Russia. Their punishment, commensurate with their crimes, is fixed by the laws, but our justice and our clemency shall allay the fears of the weak, and of those only who were misled. To end their apprehension once for all, and make them positively acquainted with our will, we have ordained as follows:

"I. A complete and unconditional amnesty is granted to all those of our subjects in the kingdom of Poland who have returned to their obedience.—None of those included in this amnesty shall now or at any future time be condemned or prosecuted for the actions or political opinions done or expressed during the whole time of the insurrection.

"II. The following are excepted:

"1, The authors of the bloody insurrection of the 29th November, 1830; those who on that night repaired to the Belvedere Palace with the view to take the life of our beloved brother, the deceased Cesarowitsch, the murderers of the Generals and of the Russian and Polish officers.

"2, The authors of the horrors which occurred in Warsaw on the 15th August last.

"3. Those who since the 25th of January have at different times been concerned as chiefs or members of the Government illegally established in the kingdom of Poland, and who have not sent in their submission previously to the 13th of September, as well as those who, after the subjection of Warsaw, formed an illegal Government at Zakroczyn, and thereby forfeited all claim to our mercy.

"4, The Members of the Diet who proposed or supported the act of despotism of the 25th of January.

"5, The Officers belonging to the corps of Romarino, Rozycki, Kaminski, and Rybinski.

"6. The subjects of the Western Governments who may have participated in the Polish insurrection."

From the National Gazette.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, under the instructions of the Stockholders at their late Triennial Meeting, have applied to Congress for the renewal of the charter. They have done this, because, as the charter will expire on the 4th of March, 1836, unless the question is settled by the present Congress, the next Congress, in the ordinary course of its legislation, will certainly not act upon it before the 4th of March, 1834, probably not till after that period, so that the Bank will approach within two years of the end of its charter, uncertain of its fate. Now, when it is considered, that the direct loans of the Bank amount to between sixty and seventy millions, that it is the great channel of the whole business of the country, embracing an annual amount of transactions exceeding two or three hundred millions of dollars, it must be acknowledged that both for the institution and the country, an early decision of so important a matter is demanded by great public considerations. While the state of the currency for the next few years is undetermined, prospective arrangements for private business must be involved in great uncertainty, and every species of pecuniary transactions will labor under doubt and confusion.

It was doubtless under these impressions that the present Chief Magistrate has, in all his annual messages, urged upon Congress the propriety of an early decision of this question. In his very first communication to Congress, so far back as 1829, he declared that in order "to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy, in a measure involving such important principles and such deep pecuniary interests, he could not in justice to the parties interested too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the legislature and the people." With the same anxiety, in the year 1830, he declared that its importance required that he should "again call the attention of Congress to the subject," and in his recent message to Congress he resumes it, with a declaration that he wishes to "leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people, and their representatives."

In consequence of these invitations, reports on the Bank and the Currency were made by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and by the Committee of Finance of the Senate. The question then went out before the people, and no subject was probably ever more thoroughly discussed for the last two years than this has been. It has entered in a greater or less degree into all the elections. That of Missouri turned upon it. It was before the legislature of New York, before the legislature of Pennsylvania, before the legislature of Mississippi, which invited the establishment of a Branch; before the legislature of Tennessee, which refused to instruct the members of Congress against the Bank; before the legislature of Georgia, which refused in like manner; before the legislature of Indiana; before the Legislature of Maryland.—At the close of these discussions is assembled a fresh Congress, coming later from the people than the President himself; and to that Congress he renews his request that they would examine the question. Independently of this circumstance, the present Congress is peculiarly fitted for the investigation, because it will necessarily be called upon to consider the payment of the public debt, the adjustment of the public revenue to that event, and the modification of the imposts, all of which are intimately blended with the condition of the moneyed concerns of the country, and it will be their appropriate duty to inquire whether the present system, in connection with which all these great interests have hitherto prospered, shall now be continued or destroyed.

If the business considerations thus recommend an early decision, there would remain no doubt of the propriety of the present application, but for a suggestion which has circulated widely, that there is an election to take place for a President of the United States in the course of a year; that the present incumbent is a candidate at that election; that an application now would be deemed injurious to his interests; and that he would oppose the bill, while, if it were postponed till after his election, he might not oppose it. Some friends of the President, therefore, fear the question of the Bank; and some friends of the Bank fear the hostility of the President.

Now, these suggestions, although made, doubtless, with kindly motives, to the President, as well as the Bank, and equally unjust to both.

As respects the President, what do they imply? For three successive years he has urged upon Congress the immediate consideration of this subject, and the moment that very Congress approaches it, the moment they accept his own invitation, he is represented as offended by their interference. The motive, too, assigned for this alleged charge, is worse than the charge itself. He is presumed to be willing to sign the bill after his election. Then he must think it a good bill.—But he will refuse this good bill before his election, because it may affect his election.—This is put forth by his friends. His enemies, if he has any, would be perplexed to to say any thing worse [of him. For, what then did he mean by his repeated solicitations to Congress to decide the question? What did he mean in 1829, when he declared he could not "*too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the legislature.*" What did he mean in 1831, when he declared it to be his duty that "*he should again call the attention of Congress to it.*" What did he mean in 1831, when he again said that he intended "*to leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives.*" What did he mean by all this? Unless words have lost their sense, it was his design that Congress should decide the question; for if, when the charter had more than seven years to run—upwards of one-third of the whole time—he did not think it *too soon* to discuss it, how can it be too soon, when the charter has only four years remaining? Besides, the very course pursued by the President is itself the best reason why it is not too soon. If he had done as Mr. Jefferson did, left it wholly to the representatives of the people, without ever uttering a word about it to Congress, he might object that it was premature. Whether he has acted more wisely than Mr. Jefferson, it is useless to inquire. But his very introduction of it, by exciting doubts about its duration, furnishes the most powerful argument for an early discussion of it, so that the country may know how to regulate its business. If he had been silent, he might complain of its pre-maturity, but it is against all arithmetic, that a thing should be premature in 1832, which was not merely not premature, but most urgent in 1829.

Nor are these suggestions less unjust to the Bank. They pre-suppose that in applying to Congress now, the Directors are influenced by some real or imaginary effect which it may have on some election. Nothing can be more unfounded.

The Bank of the United States never has had, has not now, and it is hoped never will have, any concern with Presidents or Presidential elections, or any other elections.

They who administer its affairs have much more important occupations. Their duties are to the Stockholders and to the country. Their responsibility is to Congress, and to Congress alone; and the only attitude in which they have ever stood towards the individuals who have successively filled the office of President, is that of perfectly respectful indifference. Duties altogether distinct have been assigned by Congress, alike to the President and to the Bank. They have never permitted themselves to interfere with his concerns,—they have never permitted him to interfere with theirs. They have outlived many administrations. To all they have given the most cordial support within the sphere of their duty, and every administration has borne testimony to their zealous fidelity. This was due to the country, and the country's service, but in regard to Presidents and Presidential elections, they hope nothing—fear nothing—care nothing—know nothing.

Between the contending political parties they have endeavored to maintain a course of perfect neutrality, relying on the good sense and the good feelings of their countrymen to do them justice; and, believing that the best way of preserving the respect of all parties, was to be just to them all, and to disregard them all. Now what is the nature of the present effort to influence their course? Acting exclusively on the clearest convictions of what they owe to the Stockholders and the country, they think it right to submit to the Congress which created the Bank the question of its continuance, not urging, not hastening, but respectfully placing the subject before that body, in the form best calculated to promote the very investigation which the President has himself repeatedly invited. And what appeal is made to prevent them? Why simply this: There is to be an election a year hence of President, and one of the candidates thinks that your acceptance of his own invitation may prejudice his interests, and he will therefore oppose you; whereas, if you will wait till his election is secured, he may not oppose you. Indeed! And would not this be a connivance between the Bank and one of the candidates, to promote his election? If the Directors believe that this is a fit time to perform a duty, and they abstain from performing that duty, because it may injure one of the rival candidates for an office, do they not actually take the part of that candidate? Do they not directly interfere in that election? To abstain from acting is to act—it is to take a side—it is a violation of neutrality. They cannot possibly yield to such considerations; they cannot consent to blend the interests confided to their care with questions with which they have no connection. That their motives should be misinterpreted, is so natural as to cause neither surprise nor regret, since in the prison discipline of small politicians, to whom personal independence is unintelligible, men are every thing—institutions nothing—and not to be the slaves of persons in place, is of course to be the partisans of persons out of place. These worthy patriots mistake. The Bank is neither for the administration nor the opposition;—it is only for the country; and the Directors having done what they deem their duty, leave it to others to do the same. If what they have done is acceptable to Congress, they are content; but whether it pleases or displeases any or all of the competitors for the post of President, is a matter which they have not studied. Their first duty is to the Stockholders and to the country, the last and least of their cares are the personal interests of rival candidates for office. If it shall be deemed right to destroy the Bank, be it so. But while it exists, it will never betray the high trust which the Congress of the United States has committed to it, by capitulating to the power or ministering to the ambition of any man or any party.

The Mint.—In the Senate of the United States on Tuesday last, a message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the annual report of the Director of the Mint, exhibiting the operations of that institution for the year 1831.

[The report states that the coinage of the past year amounts to $3,923,673 60; comprising $714,270, in gold coins, $3,175,600, in silver coins, and $33,603 60, in copper—consisting altogether, of 11,702,284 pieces, viz:—Half Eagles, 140,594; Quarter Eagles, 4,520; Half Dollars, 5,853,660; Quarter Dollars, 398,000; Dimes, 771,350; Half Dimes, 1,242,700; Cents, 3,359,260; and Half Cents, 2,200. $26,000 worth of the gold coined was received from Virginia; $294,000 from North Carolina; and from Georgia, $176,000 worth. Alabama and Tennessee also furnished gold bullion to the amount of about $1,000 each, "indicating (as the report remarks) the progressive developement of the gold region."—The coinage of copper yielded a profit of about ten thousand dollars, the last year and in consequence, reduced the expense of the mint establishment, for that time, to $28,000.]

Imports and Exports.—The total value of imports into the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1830, was D70,876,920; of which value, D35,624,070, or *more than half,* arrived at the single port of New York.

The total value of exports during the same year, was D73,849,508, of which D59,462,029 were of domestic produce. Of such articles the exports from New York, amounted to D13,618,278; Louisiana D13,042 740, South Carolina D7,580 821; Georgia, D5,336,626; Virginia, D4,788,804; Massachusetts, D3,599,952; Maryland, D3,075,985; Pennsylvania, D2,924,452; Alabama, D2,291,825; District of Columbia, D746,591, which exceeds the domestic exports of any State not above mentioned.

Of the whole D59,462,020, D22,138,671 were shipped from the States north of Maryland and the Ohio river, and D37,323,358 (nearly two thirds) from the Southern section of the Union, including Delaware and Maryland.—*Jour. of Com.*

At the present term of the Superior Court, held in this city, a verdict of $175 was obtained by Bloomer, a manufacturer of silk hats, against Crockett, who follows the same business, for taking into his employ a workman who had made a contract to serve the plaintiff for a year, and deserted him before the expiration of that period. The demand for the article had greatly increased, and the rate of wages had more than doubled in consequence. The defendant had notice from the plaintiff that he would hold him responsible for employing the absconded journeyman; and the Judge instructed the Jury, according to the report in the Journal of Commerce, that

"Any person who, knowingly, harbors or receives into employ, the journeyman of another, after notice not to do so, is equally liable in damages as if he originally enticed away that journeyman. The facts he considered were fully established, and it was for the jury to determine the amount of damages. As a rule to estimate the same, the difference of the amount of wages agreed to be paid, and what he must have given a good workman during the time Livingston remained with the defendant, might safely be taken."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

STATISTICS OF SLAVERY.

We have not seen the official returns of the census, but from an abstract in the American Almanac, it appears that there are still 37 slaves in New England, viz. 14 in Rhode Island, and 23 in Connecticut. *Forty-six* slaves are put down to the State of New York. Now we had supposed that slavery was abolished in this State, from and after the 4th of July, 1827. It is true the children of slaves were still to remain in the employ of their former owners to a certain age, "in the same manner as if they had been bound to service by the overseers of the poor." Those born prior to the 1st April, 1817, were to remain in this condition until the age of 21, and no longer. Hence it follows that there will be no "servants" in this State, arising from the former relations of master and slave, after the 31st of March, 1845. There are no *slaves* now: or if there are, we should be glad to know how the fact is explained.

But supposing, for the moment, that 46 slaves are rightly put down to the credit or discredit of New York, then the number of slaves in New England and New York, with a joint population of 3,868,119, is 83. Adding 2,446 for New Jersey, 386 for Pennsylvania, 746 for Illinois, and 27 for Michigan, we have a total of 3,688 slaves *only,* in the entire country North of Maryland, and the river Ohio. The number of States embraced in this district is twelve, and one territory. Number of inhabitants, 7,004,666; or a majority of the whole population of the United States. In 1820, the number of slaves in the same district was 19,321. Decrease in ten years, by legislation or otherwise, 15,633. The only State within its limits, where the number of slaves has increased during the same period, is Pennsylvania, which has received an accession of 175, and at present has a total of 386. Our good friends the Quakers must look to this business a little—New Jersey has decreased from 7,557 to 2,446; New York from 10,088 to 46, or as we say, to 0; Connecticut from 97 to 23; Rhode Island from 48 to 14; Indiana from 190 to 0; Illinois from 917 to 746. The States which are at present free from the curse of slavery, are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Indiana; two more than in 1820. It is high time that all the States we have mentioned, should follow the same example; always taking care to make compensation for individual losses.

Turn we now to the remaining portion of the United States. The present number of slaves in Delaware is 3,305; being a decrease of 1,204 since 1820. In Maryland, 102,878, being a decrease of 4,520 during the same period. In 1810 the number of slaves in Maryland was 111,502; [or 8,624 more than it is at present. In the District of Columbia, the number of slaves in 1820 was 6,377. Present number, 6,056. Decrease, 321. In all the other States and Territories there has been a decided increase, as will be seen by the following schedu'e.

No. of slaves in	1820	1830	*Increase.*
Virginia	425,153	469,724	44,671
North Carolina	2 5,017	246,462	41,445
South Carolina	258,475	315,365	56,890
Georgia	149,656	217,470	67,814
Alabama	41,879	117,294	75,415
Mississippi	32 814	65,659	32,845
Louisiana	69,064	109,631	40,567
Tennessee	80,107	142,382	62,275
Kentucky	120,732	165,350	44,618
Missouri	10,222	24,990	14,768
Florida	unknown	15,510	say 10,000
Arkansas	1,617	4,578	2,961
Total	1,394,736	1,824,415	494,169

Hence, it appears that the whole increase of slave population in the United States from 1820 to 1830, except 175 in Pennsylvania, has accrued in ten States and two Territories, and amounts to 494,169; being an accession of more than one-third to the original number. If from 494,169 we deduct the decrease in other portions of the Union, amounting to 21,678, we have a nett increase throughout the United States, of 472,491.* The whole number in 1820 was 1,531,346:—consequently, the present number is 2,003 837, out of a total population of 12,856,167. The increase from 1810 to 1820 was 339,982.

*We have not the means of knowing the ratio of increase among the white population of these States, in comparison with the slaves, but taking the whole population in the aggregate, the increase from 1820 to 1830 was as 100 to 133, while the increase of slaves was as 100 to 136, nearly. Hence it is clear that the slaves are increasing in those States in a considerably more rapid ratio than the whites.

The following statement of the population of "*the West,*" in the year 1790, has just fallen under my notice, in reading an old periodical.

The wonderful changes that have taken place in this fertile region, in little more than *one* generation, is well calculated to produce grateful reflections; and, for the purpose of making these reflections as common as possible, I have copied the article for publication in your paper.—*Washington Globe.* T.

The number of souls in the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, in 1790.

In the seven ranges of townships—Ohio Company purchase,	1,000
The French settlement opposite Kanawha —Symmes' Settlement,	1,300
Clarksville, at the Rapids of the Ohio.	60
Vincennes, on the Oubashe, inclusive of River du Chy Station,	1,000
Kaskaskias,	315
Cayhokia,	365
At the Grand Ruisseau, Village of St. Philip, and Prairie du Rochers,	240
	4,280

N. B. In the town of Vincennes, upon the Oubashe, are about 40 American families, and 31 slaves; and upon the Mississippi, are 40 American families, and about 73 slaves, which are included in the above mentioned estimate.

Upon the Spanish side of the Mississippi, above the confluence of the Ohio, are—

At Genevieve, Lahine, and a small new village, (half of which are blacks)	850

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1832.

TWENTY SECOND OF FEBRUARY, 1832.—We are pleased to find that the mode we have suggested for celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of Washington's birth-day is favorably received by many of our acquaintances. One friend, a Philadelphian, expressed his approbation, and indicated Washington Square, in Philadelphia, as the most eligible situation for the proposed monument. If the Philadelphians approve of this project, and give their assent to the erection of an ornamental structure in that beautiful public ground, let them make the first movement, and we are convinced that it will be spiritedly followed up, throughout the state.

It has been the subject of frequent reproach to our country, that no suitable monument has been erected to the memory of our great, good, and venerated Washington. If, however, we now vigorously take advantage of the occurrence of the hundredth anniversary of his birth, to do what has been heretofore neglected, we will disarm reproach. The delay, instead of being as it has been, a matter of regret, will seem to have been almost providential, because it will afford a signal mode of commemorating that interesting day.

STATISTICS OF SLAVERY.—The article under this head, upon the opposite page of our paper, presents some interesting results. The object of this paragraph is simply to state, that there cannot, in fact, have been an increase of slaves in Pennsylvania during the ten years from 1820 to 1830. In the enumeration of this portion of the population, in one of those years there must have been committed errors to the amount of 175—the supposed increase. Some slaves may have been overlooked in 1820, or some who were not slaves in 1830, may have been enumerated as such. Be this as it may, it is certain that the reproach—"that Pennsylvania is the only state north of Maryland and the Ohio, in which the number of slaves increased after 1820"—is not well founded. It would, indeed, be a remarkable circumstance, if such reproach could be justly urged against the land of Penn. Pennsylvania made an early move on this subject, and on the 1st March, 1780, an act was passed which declared that no person, born after that date, should be considered or held as a slave for life. So that now, no child or person born after that date or imported from other states, can be held after the age of twenty-eight years. Consequently, there can now be no slaves in this State, under fifty-one years of age; and Pennsylvania cannot be liable to the reproach of being the only state north of Mason and Dixon's line, in which the number of slaves has increased.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Harrisburgh to the editor of the Franklin Repository, dated January 18, 1832.

"The York Line Railroad Bill passed the House of Representatives to day, by a vote of 49 to 47—a pretty close contest.

"No improvement bill is yet reported; it is nearly prepared, and will be reported, I understand, in a day or two. The load will be above $3.000,000. How it will get on, it is hard to say, but there is much encouragement in the expected amount of resources. The state taxes, under the laws passed last year, are estimated to produce $500,000—Girard's devise $300,000—collateral inheritance tax on his Estate, estimated at $250,000 and upwards: Philadelphia Bank bonuses $125,000, in all, $1,175,000, besides the ordinary revenue. It is said that the tax on money at interest and stock will produce in Philadelphia alone, $115,000. I think if that be so, the *country* need not complain of it."

From the proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday, we infer that it will be late in the Session before the Tariff will come up for discussion in detail. The Committee on Manufactures declares that it cannot act without the information which the House yesterday voted to call upon the Treasury Department for: and the Financial Committee, by asking for similar information, has in effect made the same declaration. It cannot be expected that, with all the industry which can be exerted, the reports required for the use of those Committees can be prepared at the Treasury in less than two months. Until the reports are received and printed, the Committees cannot go seriously to their separate divisions of the Tariff; and, after getting under way, it will be necessarily some weeks before they can report generally upon the subject of its modification. We should say, then, that the main Debate can hardly be expected to be brought on before the month of April, though the merits of the question may be expected to be incidentally debated at every opportunity which offers of introducing them.

Under these circumstances, we suppose the discussion of the *Bank Question* will precede that of the Tariff; presuming that a bill concerning the Bank will be reported before the Tariff Bill or Bills can be.

It needs not the gift of far seeing prophecy to predict that the present session of Congress will not terminate before the month of June, it being reduced to a certainty in our mind that the Tariff will undergo a thorough examination and modification, to a greater or less extent, at this session.—*Nat. Int. of the 28th.*

In the administration of Mr. Adams, whenever the President held his evening levees, and received the citizens on public days, Mr. Calhoun, as Vice President, uniformly attended in the receiving room, and there received his friends after they had paid their respects to the chief magistrate. Yet Mr. Calhoun and his friends were opposed to the administration of Mr. Adams. Now, Mr. Calhoun does not attend the levees of General Jackson, but, on public days, gives private levees at his own lodgings. Yet Mr. Calhoun and his friends support the administration of Gen. Jackson.—*National Journal.*

In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject, we are happy to be enabled to state, that the prospects of gaining our rail road are flattering. The members of the legislature generally, it is said acknowledge the reasonableness and justness of the measure.—*Cham. Repository.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 30*th November.*—Some uneasiness begins again to be felt for the results of the insurrection at Lyons. Anxiety had been in a measure set at rest by learning that the workmen had re-established order in the city; and it was hoped that the Government would perceive the necessity of terminating this insurrection by clemency; however, we do not know what to think, when we see that the Government keeps secret its intentions.

The official gazette to-day gives nothing but an article intended to assure the public that tranquillity prevails at Lyons—but not a word on the intentions of the Government. The city is still in the power of the workmen; and troops are on the march from all parts of France for Lyons. Ministers meet every day on the subject, and it is supposed that they intend to make themselves masters of the city by force of arms. Men connected with the ministry say, that "severe inclemency" is to be shown: that is, that Lyons will be entered without condition, and by main force, and then will be the time to show clemency. They add that a general amnesty will be granted, except to 3 or 4 individuals, who will be delivered up to justice.

That part of the population who were misled now show themselves daily more disposed to conduct properly. The good order which reigns in the city affords a certain promise of entire submission.

Information collected to day by the authorities in entire tranquillity prove that the number of victims has been greatly exaggerated. Facts continue to be collected.

A telegraphic despatch, addressed by the minister of war to the president of the council, and dated Trevoux, 29th, 10 o'clock, announces that every thing is calm at Lyons.

A Frenchman named Luue, who bears a considerable personal resemblance to Bonaparte, presented himself in rue Cadet, and was saluted, by some children who accompanied him, with cries of vive Napoleon! He was seized by the police.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Monday, Nov. 28.—An account reached town this morning of a dreadful affray between a party of military and police, and a body of the peasantry, at a place called Cloneen, in the county of Kilkenny, eight miles from Carlow, and three from Castlecomer. It appears that on Tuesday the police arrested eight persons in that neighborhood charged with 'white-footims,' and also seized several stand of arms. In consequence, it is said, of the difficulty experienced in procuring a magistrate to commit the prisoners, they were detained in custody of the police till Friday evening.—The police, being apprehensive of a rescue, sought the aid of a military party, and on that evening twenty men of the 70th regiment, commanded by Captain Mathew, arrived to their assistance.—They had scarcely arrived at the turnpike gate, on the way to the county jail, in Kilkenny, when the friends and relatives of the prisoners pressed so closely around the party, that Captain Mathew called on his troop to form in square, and remonstrated with the crowd, but without avail. So far two accounts I have seen agree; but the disastrous result, and the circumstances which immediately preceded it, are variously stated. One account states that the officer ordered a discharge of blank cartridges, which failed to disperse the crowd, that a volley was then sent with a deadly effect among the peasantry, who were unarmed. It is also asserted that the firing was repeated and kept up after the multitude, who offered no retaliation, had dispersed. Five unfortunate men, named Grout, Doyle, Hogan, Ring, and Blanchfield, were killed on the spot, and many were wounded, some dangerously.

Extract of a letter from a respectable American gentleman, dated LONDON, November 22.

"Some few months since, the Bank of England, or its Directors, perceived that specie was much wanted on the Continent, to pay the armies, and the exportation at length became so great as to compel the Board of Directors, to curtail their circulation 12,000,000 dollars. The rate of interest with the Bill Brokers rose from 2½ to 4½ per cent; since which the tide has changed, the exchange has turned in favor of England. The war has ceased, and money for the armies is no longer wanted. A general peace on the Continent is now considered certain. The exportation of specie has pretty much stopped, and Spanish dollars are in fact a drug, even 4s. 10d. cannot be realized; the importations by the last arrivals from New York although landed, are unsold, and no offer is yet made for them. Rothschild, who has been the most prominent man in the market, declines buying. From all these circumstances, many weeks before the winter expires with you, the money market will be perfectly easy, and confidence, as usual, with the moneyed institutions, be restored to a wholesome footing. A gentleman in this country who tills 4000 acres of land in growing the article of wheat alone, has written to me a note within the last few days, saying that his and many crops were very bad—and I should not be surprised if you have another dash at the exportation of flour to this country before many months."—*Poulson.*

BRAZIL.—Advices from Rio are to the 2d December. The New York Daily Advertiser contains extracts. The provinces, it is mentioned, are in a state of comparative tranquillity. The excitement has very nearly subsided. A bill is before the Assembly for the removal of the Capital of Brazil to some central point of the empire; and the example of the United States, among others, is quoted by its advocates.

Abolition of the Slave Trade.—The regency publishes that the Assembly have declared free all slaves to be hereafter imported from Africa. Those who make slaves of freemen are to be subject to the corporeal punishment of the 179th article of the criminal law; and importers of slaves are ot pay $200 for each, and the slaves shall be transported again to Africa by the Government. All persons engaged in, or privy, to the introduction of a slave, are considered importers.—*Poulson.*

West Indies.—We are indebted to Capt. Mathias, of the brig Voluna, for Barbadoes papers to the 23d ult.

Lieut Col. Mallet, Governor of St. Lucia, died in that Island about the middle of last month. He had but recently assumed the Government, and on the 1st ult. had issued a Proclamation, opening the port of Castries, for the period of six months, for the admission, free of all duties, of American yellow and pitch pine Boards, Plank and Scantling, Timber, and Shingles, and also of Flour.

Sir George Hill has issued another Proclamation, authorizing the importation, duty free, into St. Vincent, of American lumber and flour, and extending the time to the first of April, in obedience to the commands of his Majesty, and in consequence of a sufficient quantity not having arrived to meet the pressing wants of the Island—*Charleston Courier.*

Opthalmia.—A report was laid before the Board of Assistants, last evening, by which it appears that this disease has continued in the Bellevue Alms House, for upwards of three years, to an alarming degree. The report does not state the number of children that are totally blind, but Mr. Whiting stated, that there were fifty persons who had entirely lost their sight, and were sitting in idleness and despair. We cannot conceive a more cruel and distressing sight, than to witness fifty innocent children, rendered totally blind by a disease, which is for ever to them incurable. We cannot believe that the children have been properly attended to, and we hope the subject will not be suffered to rest, until those who have neglected their duty shall be exposed. It is a lasting disgrace to the city that so great a number of unprotected children who are thrown on the city for support, should be for ever ruined.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Madame de Stael, speaking of Talleyrand, illustrates his character in the following happy and familiar manner:—"The good Maurice is not unlike the mannikins with which children play—dolls with heads of cork and legs of lead, throw them up which way you please, they are sure to fall on their feet."

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

January 18.—In the Senate, the bill making an appropriation to alter and widen the draw of the bridge over the Potomac, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The following bills were passed: The bill to direct the manner of issuing patents on confirmed land claims in the Territory of Florida; the bill authorising the relinquishment of the sixteenth sections of land granted for the use of schools, and the location of other lands in lieu thereof; the bill confirming the claim of Maria Halliday, to a tract of land in Louisiana; the bill for the relief of David Chaplin, Israel Hale, and America Hamlin; the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Peter, Catharine and Charles Serjet; and the bill for the relief of James W. Zachary.

Bank of the United States.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill, declaratory of the meaning of the charter of the Bank of the United States, in respect to the currency.

Mr. B. explained the import of the bill to be, that the currency in the shape of orders from the Parent Bank, upon the Branches, was illegal, and contrary to the meaning and intent of the charter.

Col. John Laurens.

The bill for the legal representative of Colonel John Laurens, was taken up, and, after a long discussion, in which Messrs. Kane, Robbins, and Hayne supported the bill, and Messrs. Holmes and Tazewell opposed it, was laid on the table for the present, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a number of private bills were reported and read a first and second time, and committed. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, introduced a resolution, calling for various information concerning the public lands, which lies on the table one day. Several other resolutions were submitted and agreed to, after which the house took up, Mr. Bouldin's resolution respecting *ad valorem* duties, and Mr. Stewart resumed his remarks upon the general effects of the tariff system. He was followed by Mr. Wickliffe, who concluded by moving the previous question.

The House, however, refused the proposition to put the main question, by a vote of ninety-six to ninety-three. The Speaker presented the memorial of Joseph Draper, of Virginia, complaining of the undue election of Charles C. Johnston, Esq. the sitting member for the Congressional district represented in the last Congress, by Mr. Draper. It was referred, on the motion of Mr. Johnson, to the Committee on Elections. The House passed two private bills, and afterwards went into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the Chair, and debated the Apportionment Bill, until, at half past three, the committee, on the motion of Mr. Briggs, rose and reported, and the House adjourned.—*Telegraph.*

January 19.—The Senate, at half past twelve o'clock, having finished the morning business, proceeded, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, to the consideration of Executive business, in which they were engaged till 4 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain information as to the quantities and kinds of the several articles manufactured in the United States during the year 1831, particularly those of iron, cotton, wool, hemp, and sugar, and the cost thereof, together with the quantities of similar articles imported from abroad, and their cost; and that he lay the same before Congress, accompanied by all the useful information he can collect, with a view to the adjustment of the Tariff. After some discussion, the resolution was adopted, as also was a resolution of a similar nature, but more comprehensive, reported a few days ago by Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, to refund to the heirs of Matthew Lyon, the fine of $1,000 dollars, imposed on that gentleman during the existence of the Sedition Law. It was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole. Various other bills were reported and resolutions introduced. The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, and discussed the apportionment bill, until half past 3 o'clock, when the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

January 20.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton introduced his resolutions relative to the illegality of the issues of the notes of the United States' Bank; and Mr. Clay offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject of the construction of the revenue laws. The debate on granting leave for the introduction of Mr. Benton's resolution, lasted till five o'clock, when the question was taken by ayes and noes, and *rejected*, 25 to 16. The yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Benton, Dudley, Ellis, Forsythe, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, Mangum, Marcey, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Throop, Tyler, White.—16.

Nays—Bell, *Bibb*, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, *Dallas*, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendrick, Holmes, Johnston, King, Knight, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Seymour, Silsbee, *Smith, Tipton*, Tomlinson, Webster, *Wilkins.*—25.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Bouldin, was resumed, but not concluded, the hour having expired. A memorial from the Bank of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the United States' Bank, was presented by Mr. Wickliffe, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of chartering a United States' Bank, on conditions which were specified in the resolution of reference. After refusing a motion of Mr. Polk, to suspend the rule, appropriating Fridays and Saturdays to the consideration of private bills, for the purpose of taking up the apportionment bill, the House went into consideration of private business.

The House of Representatives at Washington has been engaged in an important subject, the Apportionment Bill, or the ratio of representation. Mr. J. Q. Adams, on the 17th instant, expressed his preference of 44,000 to 48,000—the ratio reported by the Committee of the House. It is desired that the old States should not lose members, and on the other hand, that the House of Representatives be not rendered too numerous—both very serious considerations.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A memorial from the President and Directors of the Bank of Delaware, praying for a renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States has been laid before the Senate by Mr. Naudain. The Bank of Delaware is one of the oldest Banking Institutions in the United States—having been incorporated in the year 1796. It has ever been distinguished for the prudence and correctness of its management, its extensive and uniform credit, and the success and prosperity which has attended its career from the period of its first establishment. This institution now comes forward to give its testimony in favor of the National Bank—a circumstance which, if properly appreciated, cannot fail to have a salutary influence on the public mind. The Bank of the United States has been denounced by demagogues as a Mammoth, crushing under its weight the State Banks, and monopolizing the Banking privileges of the Country. But the inference from the fact now before us is, that it is a terror only to evil doers—that to the prudent, useful, and meritorious State Banks, it is a friend and valuable helpmate, co-operating with them in preserving a healthful currency, and in advancing the public prosperity; while it curbs, checks and prevents the excesses of imprudent and ill governed institutions, and shuts the door to speculators and gamblers.—*Delaware Jour.*

The editor of the Washington Telegraph repeats his declaration of enmity to the Bank of the United States, but states that "Mr. Van Buren's plan of operations is to substitute the moneyed power of the Albany Regency for the moneyed power of the Bank of the United States;" and the editor adds—"Dangerous as we conceive the Bank to be, we consider the combination of money and politics, the centre of which is Albany, as incomparably more so."—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the National Journal.

The January number of the North American Review, has an article upon "the two Conventions," which closes with the following proposal for the reduction of the revenue to meet the present crisis:

The precise extent to which the revenue may be reduced, by a repeal of the duties on such foreign articles as do not enter into competition with the products of our own industry, has not yet been ascertained with perfect exactness. We give the following as an approximitive estimate.

Statement of the amount of the duties on certain articles, for the year ending September 30, 1830.

	Value.	Rate.	Duties.
		pr. ct.	
Silks from India, ded. debenture,	1,000,000	36	360,000
" other places,	4,000,000	22	880,000
Watches & parts of do.	310,000	12½	38,750
Pearls & precious stones,	65,000	12½	8,125
Tin in Plates,	361,000	15	54,150
Opium,	37,000	15	5,550
Raw Silk,	10,000	15	1,500
			$1,348,075
Add 10 per cent. on duties—	10,807	00	

	Gals.	Duty. cts.	
Wines—Madeira ded. deb.	166,000	50	117,250
Sherry, "	48,500	50	
Red, France & Spain, "	1,110,000	10	111,000
do. not enumerated "	1,180,900	15	177,000
Sicily, & other countries not enumerated,	300,000	30	90,000
			$495,250

	lbs.	Duty. cts.	
Teas—Bohea, ded. deb.	140,000	12cts.	17,880
Souchong,	1,676,000	25	419,000
Hyson Skin, &c. "	1,685,000	28	471,800
Hyson & Y'g Hy. "	3,140,000	40	1,256,000
Imperial, "	280,000	50	140,000
			$2,304,680

	lbs.	Duty. cts.	
Coffee, ded. deben.	38,500,000	5	1,925,000
Cocoa, "	1,000,000	2	20,000
Almonds, Currants, Prunes & Figs, "	3,160,000	3	94,800
Raisins in Jars, "	2,700,000	3	81,000
			$2,251,200

	Duty.		
Spice—sGinger, ded. deb.	2,000	2cts.	40
Nutmegs, "	54,250	60	32,550
Cinnamon, "	4,000	25	1,000
Cloves, "	38,000	25	9,500
Black Pepper, "	1,100,000	8	88,090
Pimento, "	1,340,000	6	80,400
Cassia, "	100,000	6	6,000
Books, not English, Latin or Greek, "	90,000 vols. at 4cts.		3,600
			$221,090
Molasses, 1,374,000 gallons, paying 10cts. per. gal, remit half, say 5cts. per gal.			418,7000 00
Brass, in plates, $10,608 duty 25 per. ct.	2,652		
Saltpetre, cured $32,214 duty 12½ per. ct.	4,027		
Camphor, 107,000 lbs. duty 8 per ct.	8,560		
	15,239		
			6,635,534 00

N. B. In addition to the above, if absolutely necessary, the duties might be remitted on Worsted Stuff Goods, and on articles not enumerated, paying 12½ and 15 per cent. duty.—Worsted Stuff Goods, imported in the year ending Sept. 1830, $1,400,000.—Duty 25 per cent. $350,000

Manufactured Goods, not enumerated, 883,685, duty 12½ per. ct.	110,460	
" 2, 558,658, duty 15 per ct.	383,827	
	$844,287	
Add 10 per cent.	84,428	
		$928,715 00
		$7,993,756 00

Total of duties accruing in the year ending September 30th, 1830, which might be repealed without material injury to domestic industry. To which might also be added the duty on Indigo, if the South will consent. It will next year be fifty cents per pound, but the Carolinas and Louisiana will not return to its cultivation.

MARRIED,

On the 24th instant, by Robert Christy, Esq. Mr. JAMES REED, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH FINLEY, of Mercer county.

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS.

January 16, Lady Byron.
" Polander.
" 17, Elk.
" Herald, new boat.
" 24, Talisman.
" Eagle.
" Exchange.
" Mohawk, new boat.
" 25, Boston.
" Citizen.
" Magnolia.
" W. Parsons.
" Lady Byron.
" Allegheny.

DEPARTURES.

January 18, Elk.
" 23, Mountaineer.
" 24, Exchange.
" 25, Magnolia.

☞River 10 feet above low water.

WANTED,

AT this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a boy of 13 or 14 years of age—from the country, would be preferred. Jan. 27

MERCHANTS, and men of business generally, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, and have their uncurrent paper exchanged. Every description of *Bank Note paper* received at reduced rates. The highest premium is, in all cases, paid for *Foreign and American Gold. Drafts and Notes of hand* collected.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jan. 27.

STOLEN—from the subscriber, on the night of the 24th instant, at Lightcap's tavern, a *Red Morocco Pocket Book*, considerably worn, containing fifty-five dollars in notes of the Bank of the United States; also, two promissory notes, one signed by Paul Gore, for one hundred dollars, the other by Elias Clow, for one hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents.

Whoever will return the promissory notes to Mr. Lightcap's bar, will receive the thanks of the subscriber, who is left penniless, eight hundred miles from home. SAMUEL CLOW.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 27.

250 SALTED ARKANSAS HIDES; 60 BARRELS MACKEREL, Nos. 1 and 3; 15 BARRELS ROSIN. Just received on consignment, and for sale low, by
LITTLE & HAYS,
Jan. 27—3t. No, 3, Market street.

TO BE LET,

A TWO Story Frame Dwelling House, with convenient back buildings attached, on the corner of Irwin's alley and Penn street. Apply to
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Jan. 17—tf. *Second street.*

GIRARD'S WILL.—"The Will and Biography of the late Stephen Girard, Esq."—For sale at the Bookstores of D. M. Hogan, Luke Loomis & Co, Johnston & Stockton, and John I. Kay & Co. Jan. 17.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the plantation of Jas. Chadwick, living in Pitt township, about the middle of December last, a large Red Cow, with a short tail, half a crop on the right ear, and a lump on her navel; has been bored in the horns, and is about eight or nine years old.

ALSO—A Red Steer, about three years old, a large crop off the left ear, and a crop, and two slits in the right; short horns, and turn backwards, the lower part of the tail white, and some white on the rump. Jan. 27, 1832.—3t.*

COTTON.

42 BALES COTTON—Just landed—for sale by M. ATWOOD,
Jan. 27. Corner Wood and Front streets.

TO-MORROW

THE rich and splendid Scheme of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1832, will be drawn in Philadelphia. Tickets for sale in Pittsburgh until Tuesday evening.

CAPITALS.—$25,000; $10,000; $5,000; $4,440. Forty Prizes of One Thousand Dollars; Forty Prizes of Five Hundred Dollars. Tickets $10; Shares at the same rate. Cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn. Apply to the constant prize seller, GEO. A. COOK,

Agent for the Managers, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ☞N. B. Wanted, Michigan and Canada paper. Jan. 27, 1831.

THE NEW AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK AND JUVENILE PRECEPTOR,

FOR the use of Schools in the United States—by Martin Ruter, D. D., President of Augusta College. For sale by
HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 27, 1832.—4t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a connection with Mr. *Wm. Riddle*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. *P. H. Goodwyn*, of Florence, Ala. in the business heretofore conducted by them, and which will still be carried on under the style of FORSYTH & Co.

They will continue to transact a General Agency and Commission Business, and attend particularly to the *Receiving and Forwarding of Goods.*

To the former friends and customers of the House, they would return their grateful acknowledgements, with the hope, that a prompt and faithful attention to business, will procure for the present concern, a continuance of their patronage.
FORSYTH & Co.
January 27.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A TEN ACRE LOT, near East Liberty, on which are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable, Wagon House, &c. &c., and a well of excellent water near the back door. A thriving young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. Likewise Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. The land is of good quality, and well adapted to early gardening: it joins John Beitler's lot. It will be sold low for cash, as the subscriber wants to move from this State.

☞ Possession will be given on the first of April next, or the middle of March, if required.—Apply on the premises to
JAMES JONES.
January 6.—3mo.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 51 Market street.

Causes and Cure, and Means of Preventing the Sick Head-ache; by James Mease, M. D., Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.

Lives of Eminent British Statesmen; being No. 11 of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.

The Complete Cattle-Keeper; or, Farmers' and Graziers' Guide in the choice and management of neat cattle and sheep, with hints to Dairymen on the Diseases to which cattle are subject, and the proper treatment of calves and lambs, and every other information. By B. Lawrence.
January 24

NOS. 15 and 16 of Library of Select Novels, De Vere; or, the Man of Independence; by the Author of "Tremaine:" in two Vols. Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Jan. 20. 51 Market street.

REMOVAL.

CITY Treasurer's Office removed to No. 8 Wood street, between Water and Front streets. ☞Hours, from 9 to 4.
Jan. 24, 1832.—4t.

FANCY GOODS.

BUJAC & HENSLER,

176 MARKET STREET, between 5th and 6th streets, North side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Offer for sale, on accommodating terms, Wholesale, *A General Assortment of French, German, English, and India FANCY ARTICLES.*

ALSO,

French & Eng. Pistols,	Snuff boxes of all kinds,
Beads of all sorts,	Thermometers,
Musical Boxes, 2, 3, and 4 Tunes,	Perfumery,
	Work Boxes,
Musical Instruments,	Violins, & Violin strings
Bead Bags and Purses,	Percussion Caps,
Dolls of all descriptions,	

And a great many other articles too extensive to enumerate.

FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner and Desert Setts. White and Gold, and Plain White.

Tea Setts, English and French pattern; White and Gold, Gilt Flowered, Landscapes and Painted Flowers, &c.

Breakfast Setts, do. do.

Besides a full assortment of all descriptions of French China. Jan. 20, 1832.—1m.

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets. These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possesion can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.
December 2, 1831.—tf

Sign & Fancy Painting, &c.

ROBERT B. HARRIS has just commenced the above business, in the house of his father, No 191 Penn street, where he will thankfully and promptly attend to any commands in his line.

PRINTS, PAINTINGS, &c.—He has just received a handsome assortment of Prints and Engravings, which he will sell low either separate or handsomely framed and painted. He has also a few oil colored paintings, such as Landscapes, Birds, Fruits, &c.

☞He will frame Engravings and Prints on low terms.
January 20, 1832.—3t.

A STRAY BULL.—Came to the farm of the Subscriber, in Elizabeth township, on the last day of November last, a Red Bull, with a white face; no ear marks perceivable: about two years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
MARY ELROD.
January 20, 1831.—3t

A NEW Supply of the Diary Physician: in two Vols. Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Jan. 20. 51 Market street.

$25000 MAY be obtained for Ten Dollars, on application to S. J. SYLVESTER,
Jan. 20. Pittsburgh, Pa.

STRAYED, from the Yard of the Subscriber, on Saturday night, (the 14th instant,) a BRINDLE HEIFER—short horns. Also, a BLACK AND WHITE BULLOCK. Any person returning them, or giving me information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. FREDERICK MEHEIU,
January 20, 1832.—3t Butcher.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.: and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief: and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
May 13, 1831—w1y

THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.—The unfortunate accident which has occurred to this useful and ornamental structure, is another proof of the instability of all human affairs. It is respectfully suggested to the sufferers by this calamity, that they should invest a few dollars in the Union Canal Lottery, which is to be drawn next Saturday.

25,000 dollars may be obtained by expending ten dollars. Persons wanting funds, should apply to the All Fortunate.
S. J. SYLVESTER.
Number 16 Exchange Buildings.

The prizes in the above mentioned Scheme are, $25,000, $10,000, $4,440, 40 of $1,000, and 40 of $500. Jan. 24.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSZURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Mon day of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years' standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40

Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24

Oil Painting, - - - - 40

French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL.

THE subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL. A principal object in offering the proposed work to the Public, is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.

The American Railroad Journal is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth) and put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages of *three* columns each. The selections, upon the subject of rail roads and other works of internal improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be occasionally illustrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of railroads into England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads. The remaining part of the paper will contain the *Literary, Miscellaneous and News* matter of the *New York American, as prepared for that paper*, omitting *all political* subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Railroad Journal are *Three* dollars per annum, *payable in advance;* and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis: and to companies of *ten* subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for $2,50 each per annum. The Journal will be sent for *any* length of time desired, if paid in advance. It will be published on *Saturdays.*

Letters upon the subject of the *American Rail road Journal* may be addressed, free of postage, to the publisher and part proprietor.

D. K. MINOR,

No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The second number of the Journal will be issued on the 7th of January—and on the Saturday of each following week. The numbers from the commencement, will be forwarded to all the subscribers until the end of the *first* half year.

NEW YORK AMERICAN, TRI-WEEKLY.

The *New York American* is now published *three times a week*, in addition to the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly*, as usual. This arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business men in the *country*, who are desirous of seeing the *advertisements* of the day, yet are unwilling to encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at *one half* the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the *Daily* and *Semi-Weekly* papers, will appear in the *Tri-Weekly* American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issued on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, at *Five* dollars per annum, in advance,—to subscribers *out* of the city of New York, and forwarded, according to their order, and for *any* length of time.

All letters relating to the *Tri-Weekly American* may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor,

D. K. MINOR,

No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The New York American is published *Daily* at $10 per annum, and *Semi-Weekly*, at $4 per annum, *in advance*, as heretofore, at No 35 Wall street, New York.

Jan. 13.—6w.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 2, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4,440
40	1,000	40,000
40	500	20,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34220 tickets.		$273,760

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

January 17, 1832.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice.

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Duty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

Notice to the Public.

THE Undersigned respectfully reminds his friends and customers, that the proceeds of the Union Canal Lottery are applied in aid of Internal Improvements. All those who purchase a ticket, give a helping hand to the "good cause."—The scheme to be drawn 28th of this month merits peculiar attention, there are prizes of $25,000, $10,000, forty of one thousand dollars, and forty of five hundred dollars. The tickets are only $10. Orders from abroad are solicited: letters containing five dollars and upwards need not be post paid.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ In one of the Union Canal Lotteries, Sylvester sold the $25,000 prize, in a whole Ticket.

Jan. 17.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat: one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 75 do. New Orleans Sugar; 30 bbls. No. 2 Mackeral;
20 tons Pig Lead;
250 reams Crown Straw Wrapping Paper;
20 kegs Manufactured Tobacco;
50 boxes Cavendish do.

Which the subscribers offer on liberal terms.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town.—1 Steam Engine; 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture; 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture; 1 Vice; 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron; 3 Grind-stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stack of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
JOHN LEECH, } *Assignees*

Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

WANTED—To take charge of and superintend a White Lead Manufactory—a man who understands the business well, and whose moral character and habits of industry can be highly recommended. Such a person can be informed of a very desirable situation, by applying to Cochran & Irwin, No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh. December 2—tf.

COTTON.

100 BALES Tennessee Cotton in Store, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

November 29, 1831.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS.

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

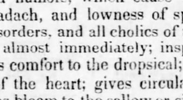
MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACKEREL.

100 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel, warranted prime. Just received and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

December 2—tf

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and offer for sale, *FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES.*

G. C. ANDERSON & Co.,

Dec. 9, 1831.—tf. 148 Wood street.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,

Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Executors.

February 25, 1831.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

TO RENT,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a two story house and lot in Allegheny town, fronting on Federal street. The house is new, and in good repair, with convenient back buildings. The situation is pleasant for a summer residence. Inquire of HANNAH JOHNSON, Diamond Alley. Dec. 23.

FOR SALE AT SYLVESTER'S—A large assortment of *CLOTH CAPS*, plain, and trimmed with fur. Also, Ladies' Down Tippets. Fur Colars, for the Gentlemen, and an assortment of Books, suitable for New Year's Presents. The whole will be sold cheap. 16 Exchange Buildings. Dec. 27.

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYER'S'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

THE KEEPSAKE, for 1832, with seventeen engravings, by the most eminent Artists.

Classical Library, No. 5.—Sallust, translated by William Koxe, with improvements and notes; complete in one volume. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 30.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY.

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1	Pottsville	2
Camden	1	Wilksbarre	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
New York city, gen.	1	Scioto	3
Delaware	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Urbana Bk.	3
Natchez	5	Michigan	3
Louisiana	5	South Carolina	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

October 11

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctualty. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

MERCHANTS and others from the Western States will find it to their advantage to call at this Office, and have their money exchanged.—Every description of Western Paper received at a small discount, and United States' Bank Paper given in exchange. Foreign and American Gold purchased at the highest premium rates.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 18, 1831.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

WHITE FISH.—Just received from Cleaveland, Lake Erie, 30 barrrels WHITE FISH, in fine order, of a superior quality—for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Jan. 10.—tf. No. 108 Second street.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, [illegible] order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO.

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An incalculable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

NOTES OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN will be bought for a few days, at two and a half per cent. discount; and all New York funds will be bought at very low rates. ☞ The best price given for Guineas and Sovereigns.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings.

☞ For Sale, Playing Cards; Superior Segars; French Prints, &c. Dec. 6, 1831.

NEW, LONDON ANNUALS, FOR 1832.

HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, a large 12mo, beautifully bound, with elegant engravings, by the first artists.

LITERARY SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts, beautifully bound, with splendid engravings.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT and JUVENILE SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 23.

DOWN Tippets for the Throat, 50 Cents.—The ladies should not be without this cheap, neat and most desirable article of dress, if desirous to avoid the Influenza. Gentlemen traveling, are recommended to wear Buckskin Vests, which effectually exclude the cold—a few for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
16 Exchange Buildings.

Cloth Caps, for gentlemen and youths, of the latest fashions. Dec. 20

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.